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EXAMINER

BAYARD, DJENANE M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2141

DATE MAILED: 04/24/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/870,319

Applicant(s)

BANERJEE ET AL.

Examiner

Djenane M. Bayard

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 February 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-42 and 45-53 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-42 and 45-53 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This is in response to Request for continuation submitted on 2/28/06 in which claims 1, 3, 7-23, 26-51 and 52-53 are pending.

Allowable Subject Matter

2. The indicated allowability of claims 52-53 is withdrawn in view of the newly discovered reference(s) to U.S. Patent No. 5,404,523 to DellaFera et al. Rejections based on the newly cited reference(s) follow.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1, 3-4, 7-23 and 26-53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over JavaServer Pages by Hans Bergsten in view of U.S. patent Application No. 5,404,523 to DellaFera et al.

- a. As per claims 1 and 21, Bergsten teaches a system in a distributed computing environment having a plurality of nodes located across geographically dispersed boundaries, comprising: a server configured with an internationalization application programming interface configured to extract an internationalization context provided by a client device (See Section

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11.1 and 11.2, API consists of a number of classes and interfaces that define the methods that make it possible to process HTTP requests in a web server-independent manner. The Accept-language header value in the request from the client is extracted by the webserver). Furthermore, Bergsten teaches a resource manager configured to receive the internationalization context extracted by the server and process a request received from the client device using the geographically specific parameters internationalization context (See Section 11.1, All Java classes that provide localization support use a class named java.util.locale. An instance of this class represents a particular geographical as specified by a combination of a language code and country code. The getlocale () method returns the Locale with the highest preference ranking, and the getlocale () method returns an enumeration of all locales in order of preferences... match the preferred locales to the ones that your web application supports). However, Bergsten fails to teach a request to invoke a Remote procedure call and received from the client device and further configured to generate a second request to invoke a second remote procedure call, to attach the context to the second request and to propagate the second request to an application associated with an application interface on a second server.

DellaFera et al teaches a method of managing request in a transaction processing system. Furthermore, DellaFera et al teaches wherein the (21) Control automatically passes to block 103 where the RPC is received by a server and the request-context is un-marshalled. This allows the server to examine the request-context before processing. In one embodiment of the invention, the un-marshalling is accomplished by calling a special un-marshalling routine. At this time, any necessary work is accomplished to re-establish the context in which the request was originally made (for example: setting privileges, acquiring resources, etc.). Control

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automatically passes to block 104 where the un-marshalled request-context is stored and passed along. More specifically, the request-context is stored in the server's thread context and a copy is passed to the server's local request manager. Control automatically passes to decision block 105 where it is determined if the server has fully serviced its current request (the request sent from its client) or if the server requires assistance from another server. If the server requires assistance then control passes to block 106 where an RPC is issued and the request-context is pulled from the server's context thread and marshalled into the outgoing call. In one embodiment, a marshalling routine is called when the RPC is issued; the marshalling routine pulls the request-context from the server's context thread and marshals it into the RPC. From block 106, control automatically passes to block 107 where control is automatically passed to block 103. At block 103, a new server receives the new RPC and the process proceeds as described above. Moving back to decision block 105, if the server completes service of the current request then control passes to block 108. At block 108, the RPC call chain unwinds and begins to return to the end-user client (See col. 5, lines 57-67 and col. 6, lines 1-24).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of DellaFera in the claimed invention of Bergsten in order to uniquely identify, track and manage end-user requests as they propagate throughout the transaction processing system and to allow a server in the path of execution of the end-user request to access the standard input and output operation on the standard input and output of the end-user client (See col. 2, lines 64-67 and col. 3, lines 1-2).

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b. As per claim 10 and 45, Bergsten teaches a method operative in a distributed computing environment having clients and a plurality of servers located across geographically dispersed boundaries, comprising: receiving a first request from a client at a server (See Section 11.1.1, A browser can send a request for a web resource); receiving a second request from the client at the server, wherein the second request comprises an internationalization context for processing the first request (See Section 11.1.1 A browser can send an Accept -Language header with a request for a web resource) extracting the internationalization context from the second request; and processing the first request at the server using the internationalization context (See Section 11.1.1, The getLocale () method returns the locale with the highest preference ranking and the get locales() method returns an enumeration of all locales in order in preference). However, Bergsten fails to teach a request to invoke a Remote procedure call.

DellaFera et al teaches a method of managing request in a transaction processing system. Furthermore, DellaFera et al teaches wherein the (21) Control automatically passes to block 103 where the RPC is received by a server and the request-context is un-marshalled. This allows the server to examine the request-context before processing. In one embodiment of the invention, the un-marshalling is accomplished by calling a special un-marshalling routine. At this time, any necessary work is accomplished to re-establish the context in which the request was originally made (for example: setting privileges, acquiring resources, etc.). Control automatically passes to block 104 where the un-marshalled request-context is stored and passed along. More specifically, the request-context is stored in the server's thread context and a copy is passed to the server's local request manager. Control automatically passes to decision block 105 where it is determined if the server has fully serviced its current request (the request sent from its

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client) or if the server requires assistance from another server. If the server requires assistance then control passes to block 106 where an RPC is issued and the request-context is pulled from the server's context thread and marshalled into the outgoing call. In one embodiment, a marshalling routine is called when the RPC is issued; the marshalling routine pulls the request-context from the server's context thread and marshals it into the RPC. From block 106, control automatically passes to block 107 where control is automatically passed to block 103. At block 103, a new server receives the new RPC and the process proceeds as described above. Moving back to decision block 105, if the server completes service of the current request then control passes to block 108. At block 108, the RPC call chain unwinds and begins to return to the end-user client (See col. 5, lines 57-67 and col. 6, lines 1-24).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of DellaFera in the claimed invention of Bergsten in order to uniquely identify, track and manage end-user requests as they propagate throughout the transaction processing system and to allow a server in the path of execution of the end-user request to access the standard input and output operation on the standard input and output of the end-user client (See col. 2, lines 64-67 and col. 3, lines 1-2).

c. As per claim 33, Bergsten teaches a method operative in a distributed computing environment having clients and a plurality of servers located across geographically dispersed boundaries, comprising: receiving a first request from a client at a server (See Section 11.1.1, A browser can send a request for a web resource); receiving a second request from the client at the server, wherein the second request comprises an internationalization context for processing the

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first request (See Section 11.1.1 A browser can send an Accept –Language header with a request for a web resource) extracting the internationalization context from the second request; and processing the first request at the server using the internationalization context (See Section 11.1.1, The `getLocale ()` method returns the locale with the highest preference ranking and the `get locales()` method returns an enumeration of all locales in order in preference). However, Bergsten fails to teach a request to invoke a Remote procedure call.

DellaFera et al teaches a method of managing request in a transaction processing system. Furthermore, DellaFera et al teaches wherein the (21) Control automatically passes to block 103 where the RPC is received by a server and the request-context is un-marshalled. This allows the server to examine the request-context before processing. In one embodiment of the invention, the un-marshalling is accomplished by calling a special un-marshalling routine. At this time, any necessary work is accomplished to re-establish the context in which the request was originally made (for example: setting privileges, acquiring resources, etc.). Control automatically passes to block 104 where the un-marshalled request-context is stored and passed along. More specifically, the request-context is stored in the server's thread context and a copy is passed to the server's local request manager. Control automatically passes to decision block 105 where it is determined if the server has fully serviced its current request (the request sent from its client) or if the server requires assistance from another server. If the server requires assistance then control passes to block 106 where an RPC is issued and the request-context is pulled from the server's context thread and marshalled into the outgoing call. In one embodiment, a marshalling routine is called when the RPC is issued; the marshalling routine pulls the request-context from the server's context thread and marshals it into the RPC. From block 106, control

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automatically passes to block 107 where control is automatically passed to block 103. At block 103, a new server receives the new RPC and the process proceeds as described above. Moving back to decision block 105, if the server completes service of the current request then control passes to block 108. At block 108, the RPC call chain unwinds and begins to return to the end-user client (See col. 5, lines 57-67 and col. 6, lines 1-24).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of DellaFera in the claimed invention of Bergsten in order to uniquely identify, track and manage end-user requests as they propagate throughout the transaction processing system and to allow a server in the path of execution of the end-user request to access the standard input and output operation on the standard input and output of the end-user client (See col. 2, lines 64-67 and col. 3, lines 1-2).

d. As per claim 27, Bergsten et al teaches parsing a message from a client computer, wherein the message contains internationalization context, wherein the internationalization context specifies geographically specific parameters set for the client computer whereby a computing environment of the client computer reflects the internationalization context to a user of the client computer (See Section 11.1.1 A browser can send an Accept -Language header with a request for a web resource; extracting the internationalization context from the request ; and providing the internationalization context to an application in order to configure the application to processes a request from the client computer according to the internationalization context provided by the client computer(See Section 11.1.1, The getLocale () method returns the locale with the highest preference ranking and the getlocales() method returns an enumeration of all

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locales in order in preference). However, Bergsten fails to teach a request to invoke a Remote procedure call.

DellaFera et al teaches a method of managing request in a transaction processing system. Furthermore, DellaFera et al teaches wherein the (21) Control automatically passes to block 103 where the RPC is received by a server and the request-context is un-marshalled. This allows the server to examine the request-context before processing. In one embodiment of the invention, the un-marshalling is accomplished by calling a special un-marshalling routine. At this time, any necessary work is accomplished to re-establish the context in which the request was originally made (for example: setting privileges, acquiring resources, etc.). Control automatically passes to block 104 where the un-marshalled request-context is stored and passed along. More specifically, the request-context is stored in the server's thread context and a copy is passed to the server's local request manager. Control automatically passes to decision block 105 where it is determined if the server has fully serviced its current request (the request sent from its client) or if the server requires assistance from another server. If the server requires assistance then control passes to block 106 where an RPC is issued and the request-context is pulled from the server's context thread and marshalled into the outgoing call. In one embodiment, a marshalling routine is called when the RPC is issued; the marshalling routine pulls the request-context from the server's context thread and marshals it into the RPC. From block 106, control automatically passes to block 107 where control is automatically passed to block 103. At block 103, a new server receives the new RPC and the process proceeds as described above. Moving back to decision block 105, if the server completes service of the current request then control

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passes to block 108. At block 108, the RPC call chain unwinds and begins to return to the end-user client (See col. 5, lines 57-67 and col. 6, lines 1-24).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of DellaFera in the claimed invention of Bergsten in order to uniquely identify, track and manage end-user requests as they propagate throughout the transaction processing system and to allow a server in the path of execution of the end-user request to access the standard input and output operation on the standard input and output of the end-user client (See col. 2, lines 64-67 and col. 3, lines 1-2).

e. As per claims 16, 31, 39 and 46, Bergsten in view of DellaFera et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Bergsten teaches wherein the internationalization context contains at least a locale specification and a time zone identifier (See Section 11.1)

f. As per claims 17, 32 and 40, Bergsten in view of DellaFera et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Bergsten teaches wherein the locale specification comprises at least one of a country identifier, a language identifier and a currency identifier (See Section 11.).

g. As per claim 18 and 41, Bergsten in view of DellaFera et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Bergsten teaches processing the first request according to a country identifier of the server if the internationalization context does not contain a country identifier (See Section 11.1)

h. As per claim 19, Bergsten in view of DellaFera et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Bergsten teaches processing the first request according to a universal time zone identifier if the internationalization context does not contain a time zone identifier of the client (See Section 11.1).

i. As per claims 20 and 42, Bergsten in view of DellaFera et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Bergsten teaches processing the first request according to a time zone identifier of the server if the internationalization context does not contain a time zone identifier (See Section 11.1).

j. As per claim 3, 11 and 34, Bergsten in view of DellaFera et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Bergsten teaches wherein the resource manager comprises an application, which is configured to use the internationalization context to perform calculations and return a result formatted according to a specification of the internationalization context (See Section 11.1).

k. As per claims 4, 13, 22, 26 and 38, Bergsten in view of DellaFera et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Bergsten teaches wherein the internationalization context contains a country identification (See Section 11.1).

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l. As per claims 7, 12 and 35, Bergsten in view of DellaFera et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Bergsten teaches wherein the internationalization context is transmitted by the server to at least one of the plurality of nodes in the distributed computer environment (See Section 11.1)

m. As per claims 8, 14, 29 and 37, Bergsten in view of DellaFera et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Bergsten teaches wherein the internationalization context comprises locale information and a time zone identifier (See Section 11.1).

n. As per claims 9, 26 and 44, Bergsten in view of DellaFera et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Bergsten teaches wherein the locale information comprises at least one of a country identifier, a language identifier and a currency identifier (See Section 11.2).

o. As per claim 23, Bergsten in view of DellaFera et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Bergsten teaches wherein the client and the plurality of servers are located across geographically dispersed boundaries (See Section 11.1, It is well known in the art that client and servers can be located across geographically dispersed boundaries).

p. As per claim 43, Bergsten in view of DellaFera et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Bergsten teaches a computer data signal embodied in a transmission medium, comprising an internationalization context containing at least a locale

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specification and a time zone identifier, wherein the internationalization context configures a processor of a computer to process requests according to the internationalization context (See Section 11.2)

q. As per claim 47, Bergsten in view of DellaFera et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Bergsten teaches sending a first main body of the first request to the thread (See Section 11.2)

r. As per claim 48, Bergsten in view of DellaFera et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Bergsten teaches attaching the internationalization context to a second main body to form a second request; and transmitting the second request to a third computer (See Section 11.2).

s. As per claim 49, Bergsten in view of DellaFera et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Bergsten teaches wherein the second main body is associated with an interface, and wherein the internationalization component is not added to the interface (See Section 11.1).

t. As per claim 50, Bergsten in view of DellaFera et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Bergsten teaches wherein the thread comprises a legacy application thread (See Section 11.2).

v. As per claim 51, Bergsten in view of DellaFera et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Bergsten teaches wherein the internationalization component comprises culture sensitive information (See Section 11.1).

w. As per claim 52, Bergsten teaches attaching an internationalization context to the main body, wherein the internationalization context is not added to the application interface, and wherein, wherein the internationalization context specifies geographically specific parameters set for a client computer (See Section 11.1.1 A browser can send an Accept –Language header with a request for a web resource; extracting the internationalization context from the request). However, Bergsten fails to teach transparently propagating internationalization context information from a first sever processing a first remote procedure call to an application associated with an application interface on a second sever, and propagating the internationalization context information from the first server to the application the second sever.

DellaFera et al teaches a method of managing request in a transaction processing system. Furthermore, DellaFera et al teaches wherein the (21) Control automatically passes to block 103 where the RPC is received by a server and the request-context is un-marshalled. This allows the server to examine the request-context before processing. In one embodiment of the invention, the un-marshalling is accomplished by calling a special un-marshalling routine. At this time, any necessary work is accomplished to re-establish the context in which the request was originally made (for example: setting privileges, acquiring resources, etc.). Control automatically passes to block 104 where the un-marshalled request-context is stored and passed along. More specifically, the request-context is stored in the server's thread context and a copy is

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passed to the server's local request manager. Control automatically passes to decision block 105 where it is determined if the server has fully serviced its current request (the request sent from its client) or if the server requires assistance from another server. If the server requires assistance then control passes to block 106 where an RPC is issued and the request-context is pulled from the server's context thread and marshalled into the outgoing call. In one embodiment, a marshalling routine is called when the RPC is issued; the marshalling routine pulls the request-context from the server's context thread and marshals it into the RPC. From block 106, control automatically passes to block 107 where control is automatically passed to block 103. At block 103, a new server receives the new RPC and the process proceeds as described above. Moving back to decision block 105, if the server completes service of the current request then control passes to block 108. At block 108, the RPC call chain unwinds and begins to return to the end-user client (See col. 5, lines 57-67 and col. 6, lines 1-24).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of DellaFera in the claimed invention of Bergsten in order to uniquely identify, track and manage end-user requests as they propagate throughout the transaction processing system and to allow a server in the path of execution of the end-user request to access the standard input and output operation on the standard input and output of the end-user client (See col. 2, lines 64-67 and col. 3, lines 1-2).

x. As per claim 53, Bergsten teaches in view of Dellafera et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Bergsten teaches wherein the internationalization context contains at least a locale specification and a time zone identifier (See section 11.1).

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5. Claims 2, 5-6 and 24-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over JavaServer Pages by Hans Bergsten in view of U.S. patent Application No. 5,404,523 to DellaFera et al as applied to claim 1 and 10 above and further in view of U.S. Patent Application No. 2002/0184308 to Levy et al.

a. As per claim 2, Bergsten in view of DellaFera et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. However, Bergsten fails to teach wherein the resource manager is a database management system.

Levy et al teaches a globalization and normalization features for processing business objects. Furthermore, Levy et al teaches wherein the resource manager is a database management system (See page 3, paragraph [0017]).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate wherein the resource manager is a database management system as taught by Levy et al in order to provide a multi locale processing configuration for uniformly processing multi locale information being sent to and received from a variety of subsystem (See page 3, paragraph 0017)).

b. As per claims 5 and 24, Bergsten in view of DellaFera et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. However, Bergsten fails to teach wherein the internationalization context contains language identification.

Levy et al teaches a globalization and normalization features for processing business objects. Furthermore, Levy et al teaches wherein the internationalization context contains a language identification (See page 4, paragraph [0041]).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate wherein the internationalization context contains a language identification as taught by Levy et al in order to provide a multi locale processing configuration for uniformly processing multi locale information being sent to and received from a variety of subsystem (See page 3, paragraph 0017)).

c. As per claims 6 and 25, Bergsten in view of DellaFera et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. However, Chiles et al fails to teach wherein the internationalization context contains a time zone identifier.

Levy et al teaches a globalization and normalization features for processing business objects. Furthermore, Levy et al teaches wherein the internationalization context contains a time zone identifier (See page 4, paragraph [0042]).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate wherein the internationalization context contains a time zone identifier as taught by Levy et al in order to provide a multi locale processing configuration for uniformly processing multi locale information being sent to and received from a variety of subsystem (See page 3, paragraph 0017)).

Conclusion

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Djenane M. Bayard whose telephone number is (571) 272-3878. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday- Friday 5:30 AM- 3:00 PM..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rupal Dharia can be reached on (571) 272-3880. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Djenane Bayard

Patent Examiner


RUPAL DHARIA
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER